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versity in every sense of the word, and each man composing it a student, recreational activity will be a part of its training. Here the army chaplain enters as an important factor in the handling by military means alone of all the camp activities formerly furnished by the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, etc., and the Americanization of aliens in the army.

Under the system of education now in force it is possible for men to receive instruction so as to fit them to be carpenters, blacksmiths, pharmacists, dental assistants, engine workers, mechanics, draftsmen, stenographers, truck gardeners, motor drivers, repair men, telegraphers, radio and telephone operators, etc. Such educational subjects as English, geography, mathematics, United States history and modern languages are also taught. Of course, at the present stage of the game it is not possible to give instruction in all subjects at any one camp or post, but so far as practicable, the desires of the enlisted man as to the courses to be taken by them will be met.

A certificate will be given by the local commanding officer or school officer to each man who successfully completes a course, indicating that he has satisfactorily completed the course studied. A standard War Department certificate will later be adopted, and the possession of such a certificate by a soldier who has been discharged with a character of "Excellent" will be sufficient recommendation to a civilian employer as to the qualifications of the discharged soldier for employment.

On the other hand, it is highly important that the men themselves take the thing seriously and realize that the government is concerned not only in making trained soldiers of them, but also making of them self-supporting and self-respecting members of the communities to which they will return on discharge.

This work is unique in the history of the government, and highly important in showing the trend of the army in facing the new problems developed by the World War. It will result in making the army in time of peace a more valuable factor in the life of the nation by producing men of best possible type, having a good general education, possessing a useful trade, but, above all, thoroughly trained in moral character and the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship.—From Service and Information Bureau. By Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, in charge of education and recreation in the army.

The New International Federation of Labor.—Those interested in labor history will find in the October, 1919, issue of the *American Federationist* a significant report concerning the formation of a new International Federation of Labor. The report of the delegates from the American Federation of Labor is given in full. The meeting was significant, as this was the first time that labor delegates from all the leading countries had met since the armistice was signed. The feeling against the German delegates was plainly manifest and it is interesting to note that the American delegates minced no words in paying their respects to the leaders of the German labor movement.

The alignment in the meeting is of interest. The English, American, French and Belgian delegates stood in the main together and on the basis for the distribution of voting power these delegates were in the majority. This enabled them to elect the officials of the new Federation. Mr. W. A. Appleton of British Federation of Trade Unions was, upon the nomination of Mr.

Gompers, elected president of the new federation. Mr. Jouhaux of France defeated Carl Legien of Germany, who had served for years as secretary of the old federation, for the first vice-presidency, and Mr. Legien declined to be nominated for the second vice-presidency, stating that the German delegation could take no further part in the formation of the new federation.

Another significant action was the vote on the labor clauses of the Peace Treaty. The committee that considered this subject reported as follows: "The International Trade Union Congress at Amsterdam declares that it cannot accept as the full expression of the demands of the working classes of all countries the clauses of the "Charter of Labor" as contained in the Versailles Peace Treaty.

"Only a simple comparison of the clauses of the official Peace Treaty with the program adopted at Berne (February, 1919) by the International Trade Unions shows distinctly the insufficiency of this charter."

The American delegates opposed the report of the committee, and Mr. Gompers made a long appeal for the support of the new federation of labor provisions of the treaty. The English delegation supported Mr. Gompers in this position. Nevertheless, the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 31 to 20 votes.

The report under review gives a very good perspective of the international labor politics of the post-war period. It is significant that the new international starts out under the leadership of an English-speaking president. German domination of the international labor movement is for the time completely broken.

Juvenile Delinquency in Chicago.—The following is taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the President of the Cook County (Ill.) Commissioners:

"The war's disturbing aftermath has registered its effect on the year's activities of the Juvenile Court. A significant feature has been the increased delinquency among boys. Comparative figures for three years tell this story:

Year	Delinquent		Total	Dependent
	Boys	Girls		Children
1917	2,328	679	3,007	2,073
1918	2,306	730	3,036	2,083
1919	2,713	743	3,456	1,968

"Analysis of these totals shows an increase of 16 per cent in the number of delinquent boys' cases, as compared with 1918; approximately the same number of delinquent girls; and a material decrease in the cases of dependent children. Chief Probation Officer Moss thus interprets the influences yielding these results:

"'The increase in delinquent boys' cases is, in my opinion, traceable to the unrest which pervades the civilized world, and which naturally affects the growing and not yet balanced youth. The reduction in dependent cases indicates to me more intelligent and painstaking investigation by the officers in the investigation division, resulting in arrangements being made in a greater number of cases within the family to care for children who otherwise would become a financial burden upon the county.'